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The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately, and radically.* This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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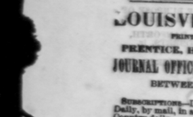

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Established in the year 1850,
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And under the control of two of the most eminent Physicians in the west.

DR. R. BONAPARTE, from London and Paris Hospitals, and for the past ten years of the Cincinnati Venereal Hospital, and Dr. E. D. Reynolds, late of New York. This is the only office in the West where the permanent cure of private diseases can be obtained without the use of mercury or change of climate. Consultations free and strictly confidential. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M. Medicines sent to any part of the country. Persons writing for advice will please state their age, occupation, habits, and how long afflicted, and enclose $5 for consultation, when they will receive a letter containing the necessary medicines, with full directions how to use them. Communications strictly confidential. Address DR. BONAPARTE & REYNOLDS, Cincinnati, O.

Dr. Bonaparte's Female Monthly Pills are a safe and certain relief for suppressed or painful menstruation, from whatever cause. Ladies should not use them during pregnancy, as they will produce miscarriage. Price $5 per box—extra fine $7—sent to any address by mail.

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No. 182 Sycamore street, bet. Fifth and Sixth, east side,
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PROF. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste, it is a powerful revivifier, building, and strengthening to the vital powers. It thoroughly cleanses, reinstates, and renews the blood in all its original purity, and in some cases infuses and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all, that is chemically and skillfully combined so as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet not exciting, but so mild as to act on the *"so accordance with the laws of nature, and thus soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and also all the nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetable extracts, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently, unlike all others, such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and the various classes who have suffered from debility: for it needs no medical skill or knowledge to use it, as one bottle always follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unimpeded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Among the people, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Lumbago, Chronic Diarrhœa, and all kinds of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called Fever, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Intermittent, Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and other diseases of the Liver and Digestive Organs, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs. Pain in the Side, Back, Loins, or Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed on almost encountering many more all of which we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following these and kindred diseases, but also those arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as for Chronic Diseases, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, groundless, in fact, at the foundation of all the functions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any of deleterious consequences arising from a change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle in their trunks, and no one should take a fall-spell of heat before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, &c. In short, it is the best medicine of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men, &c., as it will be found recommended to much out-door exercise should always use it. If they will then rest assured they have been as pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills that are peculiar to them of their sedentary habits, as the most cruel without benefit, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Ladies should not use them during pregnancy, as they will produce miscarriage. Price $1 per box—extra fine $2—sent to any address by mail.

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The Early Physical Degeneracy
OF
AMERICAN PEOPLE.

JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. STONE,

Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute,

A Treatise on the Causes of Early Physical Decline of American People; the Cause of Nervous Debility, Consumption, and Marasmus.

☞ This work is of a high moral tone, written in chaste yet thrilling language, and equals directly to the moral consciousness of ALL PARENTS and GUARDIANS especially, detailing scientific and reliable aids and treatment for cure.

It will be sent by mail on receipt of *two* 3-cent *stamps*

☞ PARENTS AND GUARDIANS! fail not to send and obtain this book.

☞ YOUNG MEN! fail not to send and get this book.

☞ Ladies! you, too, should at once secure a copy of this book.

Address
DR. STONE,
Troy, N. Y.

A Word of Solemn Conscientious Advice
to the Unfortunate who will Reflect.

A class of maladies prevail to a fearful extent in community dooming at least 100,000 youth of both sexes annually to an early grave. Those diseases are of a nature perfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are Nervous Debility, Relaxation, and Emanation: Marasmus or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body; shortness of breathing or hurried breathing on ascending a hill or a flight of stairs; great palpitation of the Heart; Asthma, Bronchitis, and Hysterical Shakings; Dizziness on standing and a dislike or aversion to society and to business or study; dimness of Eyesight; loss of Memory; dizziness of the Head; Neuralgic Pains in various parts of the body; Pains in the Back or Limbs; Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion; irregularity of the Bowels; diseased motions of the Kidneys and other glands of the body, as Leucorrhœa or Fluor Albus; Irritable Bladder; Hysteria, and Nervous Spasms.

Now, in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred all the above-named disorders, and a host of others not named, as Consumption of the Lungs, and the most insidious and wily form of Consumption of the *Spinal Nerves* known as *Tabes Dorsalis*, and *Tabes mesenterica*, have their *seat and origin in disease or Pollen*tion. Hence the want of success on the part of old school practice in treating *nervous ooze*.

Dr. Andrew Stone, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institution, is now engaged in treating this class of modern maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by the Institution is new: it is based upon scientific principles, with new discoveries and combinations, and is entirely original. The fortitude of cure are such that patients can be cured at their homes, in any part of the country, from accurate descriptions of their case, by letter, and have the medicines sent them by mail or express. Printed interrogatories will be forward-d on application.

☞ Consumption, Catarrh, and diseases of the Throat cured as well at the home of patients as at the Institution by sending the Cold Medicated *Inhaling Balsamic Vapors*, with inhaler and ample directions for their use, and *direct correspondence.*

☞ Patients applying for *interrogatories or advice* must enclose return postage stamps to *meet postage.*

☞ The attending physician will be found at the Institution for consultation, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. of each day. Sundays in the forenoon.

Address DR. ANDREW STONE,
Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institution and Physician for diseases of the Heart, Throat, and Lungs, 96 Fifth street, Troy, N. Y.

TO FEMALES.
MRS. DOCTRESS STONE,
THE MATRON OF THE INSTITUTION,

Who is thoroughly versed in the true pathology of the many afflictive and prostrating maladies of more modern date, will devote especial attention to that class of diseases peculiar to her sex.

☞ The healing virtues of Mexal Douche, a most important *prescription for females*, sent by express for $5. Females can consult Mrs. Doctress Stone *confidently* by letter or personally. Address

MRS. N. O. STONE, M. D.,
Matron to the Institute,
oct7 deodly TROY, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE T. SHAW.....DICK PORTER.

"ROUND THE CORNER"

SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
Corner Sixth Street and Court Place,
OPPOSITE THE CITY COURT ROOMS,
Louisville, Ky.
SHAW & PORTER, Proprietors.

MEALS at all hours of the day and night. Our Larder is supplied with Fish, Meats, Poultry, Game, and Oysters, the best in the market. In our Saloon are to be found Imported Wines, Ales, and Cigars of the Choicest Brands.

Sole agents in Kentucky for J. J. Sands's celebrated Chicago and Milwaukie X. XX. and XXX Pale Cream and Bluff Ales, Bottled, in barrels and half barrels, or by the bottle.

Call "ROUND THE CORNER." n12 bdd6tf

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ORDERS for Henry Beyrodt's Upholsterer Establishment will be taken with Mr. Mather's Carpet Store, No. 319 Main s et, adjoining the Bank of Louisville.

HENRY BEYRODT, Upholsterer,
Fifth street, between Jefferson and Green,
oct7 dlm Louisville, Ky.

REMOVAL.
Brandies & Crawford,
GRAIN DEALERS,

HAVE removed to the new Warehouse on the south-west corner o Main and First streets.

We will pay th highest market price for all kinds of Grain, delivered at our store or at any good shipping point on the O o river.

BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD.
528 dtf

POWDER

OF ALL qualities constantly on hand and for sale by DAVIS & SPEED, Agents of Oriental Powder Mills, Louisville.
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3, 1859.

MESSRS. DAVIS & SPEED, Agents of Oriental Powder Mills, Louisville:

Gents—We have been using your Blasting Powder and we take pleasure in stating that we find it equal if not superior to any Powder that we have used.

ARTHUR CAMPBELL,
Superintendent for Smith & Speer.

I cordially concur in the above and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

I consider the above Powder superior to any we have ever been able to obtain. H. FOSKIT.

We take pleasure in recommending your Orient Rifle Powder as equal if not superior to any we have ever used, it being very cleanly and strong. This we assert after a thorough trial. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. WOSACK.
J. FEY & SONS.
F. P. BROWDER.
H. M. KNEASTER.
ZACHARY L. TAYLOR.
A. BURNS.
oct7 dly

FRENCH'S HOTEL
On the European Plan,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
Single Rooms 50 cents per Day.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort st.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Made as first-class as any Hotel in the country. The Refectory. There is a Bar-r's Shop and Bath-Rooms attached to the Hotel.

N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full.
my20 dly R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c

HAVE just purchased, and would most respectfully ask a call from the trade to my large and well-selected stock of Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, and Spices. I have also in store a very large and complete stock of Virginia, Missouri, and Kentucky Leaf Tobacco, and will offer inducements to those wishing to purchase for cash or prompt dealers.

EDWARD WILDER. 814 Main st.
md

DRIED FRUIT—A choice article peeled and unpeeled Peaches; Fine Apples, and Sweet and Sour German Prunes in store and for sale by

m8 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

CHEESE—A fall supply just received of Hamburg, Western Reserve, English Dairy, Pine Apple, and Sap-Sago Cheese.

m26 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

NEW FISH—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel in whole and half bbls and kits; No. 1 Salmon in bbls and kits; No. 1 White Fish, half bbls; Pickled Herring in drums and No. 1 scaled Herring; in store and for sale by

W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

NO. SUGAR—800 hhds fair to choice in store and for sale by

ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

Farmers' and Mechanics'
TOOLS.

Plows, Rakes, Hoes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Candlesticks, Candlesticks, Hinges, Hasps, Bolts, Screws, Locks, Locks, Bolts, Latches, Ketches, Casters, &c., wholesale and retail by

A. McBRIDE,
No. 261 Third st., between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.
mar7

NEW BOOKS.

MOTLEY'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS, from the commencement of the Seventh to the Synod of Dort; with a full view of the English-Dutch struggle against the Spanish Armada and destruction of the Spanish Armada. 2 vols, 8vo. $6.

ELSIE VENNER, a Romance of Destiny, by Oliver Wendell Holmes. 2 vols. $1 75.

ONE OF THEM, by Charles Lever. 80c.

ATKINSON'S TEXAS IN THE UPPER AND LOWER AMOOR; with a map and illustrations. $0 80.

PERSONAL HISTORY OF LORD BACON, from unpublished Papers, by W. H. Dixon. $1 25.

For sale by WILSON, HUMPHREYS, Sutcliffe & Proctor, J. S. Morris & Sons, Robinson & Co., Landenberger & Co., Raymond & Tyler, Springer & Bro., Agents in Louisville, and by all druggists. sept dodeowtJAN

Change of Firm.

THANKES & CO. have associated W. A. GAILBRAITH with their firm, and purchased the stand of SMITH & OMER, on south side of Market street, below Floyd, where they will conduct the WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERY and PRODUCE business. Combined with this business will be a good WAGON-YARD, with ample accommodations for horses, wagons, and stabling, and we would be glad to see their old friends.

T. SHANKS,
W. A. GAILBRAITH.
July 12, 1860.—dtf

MASONIC NOTICE.

The members of ST. GEORGE LODGE, No. 26, are hereby notified that the meetings are changed to the 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month. A punctual attendance of the members is solicited.

JAMBORGER, Sec'y.
my20 dtoct

10,000 BAGS SHELLED CORN.

I HAVE on hand and to arrive 10,0 0 bags prime shelled Corn, in new sacked gunnies, which is for sale at lowest cash rates.

SAM'L M. PARKER,
At Weller & Parker's, east side Sixth st.,
m20 dtf between Main and Market.

REMOVAL.

CANNON, SEBERRILL & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Notions, Variety & Fancy Goods
HAVE removed to
No. 635 south side of Main, 3 doors from Seventh street.

OUR stock of Goods will be very large for the season. We have concluded to take no payment for Goods in a fee of all the Banks in the country, and that were a good standing the 1st of the month except the notes of the Bank of Illinois, which are refused by the Bankers at Chicago.

Our stock of CHRISTMAS TOYS is quite complete.
m27 dtf CANNON, SEBERRILL & CO.

Books of Instruction.

EPISCOPAL Book of Instruction, for Sunday Schools, at CLARKE'S.
m20

38 BBLS SPIRITS TURPENTINE just received per steamer John Raine, and for sale by

TYLER & MARTIN.

MOLASSES—200 bbls and 250 half bbls choice, in store and for sale by

H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

SUGAR—50 bbls Lovering's Crushed and Granulated for sale by

GARDNER & CO.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—
20 hhds Sugar;
20 bbls Plantation Molasses;
Received per steamer R. J. Raine and for sale by
ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

MOLASSES—50 packages, barrels and halves, received per Baltic and for sale by
ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

COFFEE—
100 bags Rio;
50 bags Java; for sale by
CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

CHAMPAGNE—25 boxes assorted (quarts, pints, and reboxes) to store and for sale low by
WM. GAY.

SUGAR—250 hhds fair to strictly prime in store and for sale by
H. W. GOOD.

APPLE AND PEACH BRANDY—
15 bbls pure old Peach &c.
In store and for sale by
ANTHONY ZANONE & SON,
128 Fifth st., below Main.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCOTT COUNTY, VA., January, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: My old man, Billy, about 70 years of age while hunting with a neighbor, split the calf of the leg open down to the bone, about 3 or 4 inches long, cutting an artery. It bled profusely for two days, and continued to bleed until cold and stiff. I had to carry him but broadly. I could not sew it up, but just saturated a piece of linen with your Turf Oil and laid it in the cut. I did not expect him, on account of his age, ever to be able to work again. I continued to draw the wound for or three weeks with the Turf Oil. In six weeks the cut was entirely well, and he was at work again.

Yours, respectfully, W. CLAIBORNE JONES.
Messrs. Dove & Co., Richmond, Va.

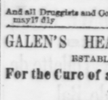
For sale by
CARY & TALBOT,
EDWARD WILDER,
W. SPRINGER & BRO.,
THOS. SHANKS,
GEO. W. HART,
and all Druggists and Country Merchants in the State.
may17 dly

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED 1850.
For the Cure of all Private Diseases,
AT
A MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing THIRTY fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs, in a state of Health and Disease.

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

☞ Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union. ☜



ON A NEW METHOD of treating Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Diseases of the Bladder and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the infirmities of youth and naturality arising from the secret follies of both married and single, the consequences of SELF-ABUSE AND SEMINAL WEAKNESS disorders, with the sad consequences upon the mind and body, with the humane author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful cure, as illustrated by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who undertake doubts of their physical condition, and who from the secret habits of youth, indiscretion, or a College Student, and a Young Married Lady, full of doubts and thrilling interest.

Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, confidence, loss of memory, a tingling in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, restlessness of sleep, and mind low and melancholy, may be cured by the author's NEW PARIS MEDICAL TREATMENT.

We have for the greater part of the past year, devoted the time to the Lying-in and SURGICAL HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and experience of the most skilled Physicians and Surgeons in Europe and the United States, viz: Professor LALLEMENDE, RICORD, BRECHETEAU, ACTON, and GILBERT of the Paris Hospitals; Hunter, Abernethy, Mott, &c., &c., &c.,

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

GREEN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, PROPRIETORS.

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Daily Journal, delivered in the City, $10; sent by mail, $8; paid in advance, or $10 if not paid within three months; country Daily, $6; Tri-Weekly, $5 for any list of not less than one copy, to one to a club; We kly, $2. Morning Bulletin, $6; if mailed, $8.
CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE:
Weekly—Five copies or more, $1 50 each.
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square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....$1 00
Each additional insertion.. 25
IN WEEKLY JOURNAL:
square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....$1 00
Each additional insertion.. 25

☞For full particulars as to terms of yearly advertising, &c., see first column on first page.

GEO. D. PRENTICE,
PAUL H. SHIPMAN, } Editors.
JAS. S. WALLACE, }
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

UNION TICKET for the BORDER CONFERENCE.

Election—Saturday, May 4.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
JAMES GUTHRIE.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Rufus K. Williams,
2. Archie Dixon,
3. Francis M. Bristow,
4. Joseph F. Bell,
5. Charles A. Wickliffe,
6. George W. Dunlap,
7. Chas. S. Morehead,
8. James F. Robinson,
9. John H. Haynes,
10. Robert Richardson.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

☞A few days ago the editor of the Louisville Courier, although expressing his full conviction that no Border States Convention would be held, said that his secession friends in Kentucky would go to the polls and vote, and he told them that they must give a majority of at least a hundred thousand for the secession ticket. Now however he tells the public that the secession ticket is or will be withdrawn, and, that his secession friends throughout the State will not go to the polls on the 4th of May at all.

Well, the secessionists can of course vote in the election or let it alone just as they please, but the Union men will vote at any rate, and, if they are as true to themselves and to their country as we believe them to be, they will vote their whole strength. Yes, they will rejoice, opposition or no opposition, to have so good an opportunity of showing how powerful in numbers and firm in determination they are. The polls will be regarded by them as none the less pleasant or important rallying-places because they may not meet their opponents there. They will do their whole duty, do it with their might, and trust the consequences to the nation and to God.

Fellow-citizens of the Union party! we trust that you will not for one moment relax or falter in your labors of preparation because your opponents have withdrawn, or because you are told that they have withdrawn, from the contest. Throw all possible vigor into your organization. Elect the Crittenden and Guthrie ticket, and let the men who compose it go to Frankfort at the appointed time, prepared to meet delegates from the rest of the Border Slave States. If they do not find delegates there from all the rest of the Border States, let them take counsel with such as they do find. If they find none at all, let them take counsel with each other. They will have before them the doings of our Legislature which is to assemble on the 6th of May, and they will have the benefit of a full knowledge of the many events of momentous importance that must inevitably occur all over the country between the present time and the period of their meeting. They will be able to deliberate, to decide, to recommend, to act, in the broad, clear light of a thousand great facts which do not now exist, or of which the nation is at present ignorant.

Ay, we would have the wise and just and prudent statesmen, who constitute the Union ticket, go to the Capital of our State, sustained and sent by a tremendous popular vote, to decide and proclaim what they, in view of what will then be the condition of the country and the attitude of sections, shall believe to be the interest and the duty of the people of Kentucky and the whole people North and South. We would have them regard themselves as fully authorized to go to Washington or to Montgomery or wherever else they please, if they can see a bright or even a faint hope of being able thereby to do anything toward arresting the awful fraternal strife or mitigating its horrors. As citizens of Kentucky, citizens of a State that we are confident will have done nothing to incur the hostility or to forfeit the respect of either of the warring sections, they will be in a situation to advise wisely and to be listened to attentively.

Again and again we exhort our friends not to [illegible] their guard by any trick or cunning device of their [illegible] to make a glorious celebration of the might of freemen on the 4th of May.

☞Does the Government contemplate the subjugation of the South? Fellow-citizens, let us look at this question calmly for a moment. Let us consider it briefly in the three-fold light of the official declarations of the Government itself, of the construction put upon those declarations by the conservatives of the North, and of the intrinsic probabilities of the case. It is of the utmost consequence to the dearest interests of us all that we should see things as they are.

The President, when interrogated on the 13th inst. by the Virginia Commissioners respecting his policy towards the seceding States, replied in writing as follows:

Hon. Messrs. Preston, Stuart, and Randolph:

GENTLEMEN: As a committee of the Virginia Convention, now in session, you present me a preamble and resolution in these words:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Convention, the unrestrained use of force in the public mind to coerce the people which the Federal Executive intends to pursue toward the Seceded States is calculated to lead to the utter destruction of the federal and commercial interests of the country at large; to bring an entanglement which is unfavorable to the adjustment of pending difficulties, and to produce a disturbance of the public peace: Therefore,

Resolved, That commissioners to these delegates be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, present him the preamble and resolution, and respectfully ask him to communicate to this Convention the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue in regard to the Confederate States.

In answer I have to say, that, having at the beginning of my official term expressed my inaugural purpose to do nothing but in plainly apparent duty, and to it with deep regret and some mortification I now learn that there is great and injurious uncertainty in the public mind as to what that policy is, and what course I intend to pursue.

Not having as yet seen occasion to change, it is now my purpose to pursue the course marked out in the Inaugural Address. I commend a careful consideration of the whole document as the best expression I can give of my purposes. As I then said I repeat, I now repeat:

The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what is necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.

By the words "property and places belonging to the Government" I chiefly allude to the military posts and property which were seized from the Government when it came to my hands.

But, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authority from these places, an unprovoked assault has been made upon Fort Sumpter, I shall hold myself at liberty to repossess, if I can, like places which had been seized before the Government was devolved upon me. And, in any event, I shall, to the best of my ability, repel force by force.

In case it proves true that Fort Sumpter has been assaulted, as is reported, I shall perhaps cause the United States mails to be withdrawn from all the States which claim to have seceded, believing that the commencement of actual war against the Government justifies and possibly demands it.

I scarcely need to say that I consider the military posts and property situated within the States which claim to have seceded as yet belonging to the Government of the United States as much as they did before the supposed secession.

Whatever else I may do for the purpose, I shall not attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any armed invasion of any part of the country—not meaning by this, however, that I may not land a force deemed necessary to relieve a fort upon the border of the country.

From the fact that I have quoted a part of the Inaugural Address, it must not be inferred that I mendicate any other part, the whole of which I reaffirm, except so far as what I now say of the mails may be regarded as a modification.

On the 15th instant, having received meanwhile authentic information of the seizure of Fort Sumpter, the President issued the following Proclamation:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in by the Marshals by law:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular Government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any destruction of, or interference with, property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country.

And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress.

Senators and Representatives are therefore required to assemble at their respective Chambers, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Four day's later, in view of the declared intention of the seceding States to grant letters of marque and reprisal against the lives and property of citizens of the United States, the President put forth the following Proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, An insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of revenue cannot be effectually executed therein conformably to that provision of the Constitution which requires duties to be uniform throughout the United States;

And Whereas a combination of persons, engaged in such insurrection, have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels, and property of good citizens of the country lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas, and in the waters of the United States;

And Whereas an Executive Proclamation has been already issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to disperse thereafter, and calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate and determine thereon:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of quiet and orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupation, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased, have further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the law of the nations in such case provided. For this purpose a competent force will be posted, so as to prevent entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach, or shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning, and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port, for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize as may be deemed advisable.

And I hereby proclaim and declare that if any person, under the pretended authority of said States, or under any other pretence, shall molest a vessel of the United States, or the persons or cargo on board of her, such person will be held answerable to the laws of the United States for the prevention and punishment of piracy.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Such is the full purpose of the President as announced by himself under the seal of his great office. What is it? It is to "repel force by force," to blockade the ports of the seceding States in view of the granting by those States of letters of marque and reprisal against the commerce of the Union, and to hold himself "at liberty" to retake the captured forts of the government,—though it is by no means certain that he will actually attempt this last, whilst he declares expressly that he will "not attempt to collect the duties and imports by any armed invasion of any part of the country." The only branch of the President's purpose that is not defensive, it will thus be seen, is conditional, and, in his discretion, may or may not be undertaken. Moreover, the whole purpose, in all its length and breadth, is held subject to the decision of Congress, which assembles on the 4th of July. In short, the purpose of the President amounts to a determination, pending the intermission of Congress, to uphold the authority of the government at all hazards against further assault, and, so far as he may deem fit and practicable within the bounds of the Constitution and the laws, to redress by force the injury of past assaults. This is the purpose he officially proclaims. We believe the last-mentioned part of this purpose to be indefensible in policy and ruinous in tendency, and we have strongly condemned it as such, but it certainly does not involve the subjugation of the South. The assertion or suggestion that it does appears to us to be the veriest raving of sectional frenzy. The purpose of the President, as solemnly and distinctly announced by himself, is not to subjugate the South, but to defend the authority of the government, and, if he shall think proper, to attempt to seize back again what has been seized from it. It is a sad abuse of words and a sadder abuse of things to call this *subjugation*.

☞The Courier charges that the Journal has given aid and comfort to our Northern enemies by telling them that we of Kentucky are unarmed and defenceless. We have not said that the people of Kentucky are wholly unarmed and defenceless, but most certainly they are comparatively so, and assuredly, when rash and hair-brained and insane counsellors attempt to hurry Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy and of course into war with the United States, including the three powerful States on her northern border, it is not only proper but important to remind her people of the unquestionable fact of their unprepared condition even though that fact may thereby become known on the other side of the river. We would not have the people of Kentucky kept in ignorance of their situation lest other people might know it.

And really it seems to us that the Courier has been constantly doing what it thinks so unpatriotic in us. It has all the time, for some days past, dwelt in doleful tones upon Kentucky's unarmed condition and insisted that the banks should adopt the very extraordinary policy of giving the Governor half a million of dollars, without security and in the absence of all legislative sanction, to relieve Kentucky from her helpless condition and place her upon a footing of self-defence. One would think that the Northern people might at least have a pretty strong suspicion, that, if such extraordinary means of arming Kentucky are necessary, she must be in a poor way indeed. Our neighbor of the Courier, in his paper of the 24th inst., told his readers North and South about "the unarmed and unorganized condition of the Kentucky militia," and, in his paper of the 23d, he had a spirited article, headed, for the information of the North and the South, with the pregnant question, "SHALL THE STATE BE ARMED OR LEFT DEFENCELESS?" Surely that was a proclamation that Kentucky is now defenceless, the only point of enquiry being whether she shall remain so. Therefore, let our neighbor's denunciations, like the stones thrown up by volcanoes, fall back into the mouth that uttered them, for they can have no fitter abiding place.

We are in favor of having Kentucky armed, and armed effectually, as soon as this can be done according to the regular forms of law,—armed, not for aggression, not for participation in the miserable war between the North and the South, but for the maintenance of her position of neutrality between the warring sections and for the expulsion of all invading belligerents from her borders. Certainly we would have Kentucky armed, but we do not well know how to exhort her upon this subject without betraying, as the Courier does, the fact that she is now comparatively unarmed, and, as the Courier says, "defenceless." And we may well set about inquiring how, in the present state of sectional jealousies and suspicions, the work of arming her is to be accomplished. We may well enquire where we are to procure the arms even if a half million or a whole million be raised to pay for them. Day before yesterday we heard a very handsome premium offered for every Sharpe's rifle that should be furnished here, and the gentleman, to whom the offer was made, determined to go to New York at once and try to procure the articles wanted. But he might as well spare himself the expense and trouble of the journey, for, since the raising of troops to fight against the U. S. Government under the flag of the Southern Confederacy has been not only tolerated but openly encouraged in Kentucky, and since all the disunion organs in Kentucky have proclaimed that she will, within the briefest practicable time, enroll herself as a member of that Confederacy, her people have not the slightest earthly chance of obtaining rifles or any other munitions of war from New York or any other non-slaveholding State in the country. The purchase cannot be made in any one of those States, and, even if it could, the transportation could by no possibility be effected.

Where then are arms to be had to relieve Kentucky from what the Courier tells the world is her "defenceless" condition? Certainly not from Virginia, for Virginia's own people, according to authentic statements in her own secession organs, are unarmed to a most deplorable extent, having neither rifles, muskets, powder, nor the materials of which powder is made, and being, since the destruction of the works at Harper's Ferry, without a single establishment in which small arms can be manufactured. There is not now, so far as we know or believe, a solitary manufactory of small arms in any one of the slave-holding States; and, although the troops in several of these States have a considerable quantity of arms seized from U. S. forts, or enough for their own purposes and certainly none to spare to us. Undoubtedly the people of the South and of the Border States, instead of depending, as they have always done, upon the North for all the munitions of war, should establish manufactories of arms within their own borders, but this would require so much time that none will dream of undertaking it in the way of preparation for the terrible exigency that is now upon us.

So we must, willingly or unwillingly, accept the lamentable truth, that Kentucky, if not as "defenceless" as the Courier calls her, is comparatively unarmed, and likely to remain so for at least a considerable time, and the question is what under such circumstances should be her policy. In our opinion, it should be, under the present inauspicious circumstances, exactly what it might best be if arms were abundant within her limits,—the policy of neutrality between two belligerent powers in a war which she has earnestly deprecated and had no agency in bringing about—the policy of a neutrality as well armed as she has the means of arming it. She should not, unarmed or armed, go into a war got up and prosecuted in bold and reckless defiance of her wishes and prayers and her dearest and most vital interests, a war which she abhors, and a war, which, whether it result in favor of the United States or of the Confederate States, must paralyze her business and to a great extent cast down the pillars of her prosperity. We say that it would be wanton and silly and criminal in our people to plunge into this revolting war even if they were thoroughly armed; but, unarmed as they are and must probably continue for a long period to be, it would be downright insanity. We appeal to no man's fears, we would not have our fellow-Kentuckians shrink from duty or from the maintenance of their just rights and their pride of character even if they had no weapon within all their borders more formidable than a spit or a pitchfork; but when, without provocation, without any infringement upon their rights and privileges or any insult to their dignity, they are advised by reckless and pestilent counsellors to declare, or rather to take up, an immediate war against the three great non-slaveholding States upon their border, they may well consider whether they are in a condition to enter upon any such wild crusade. The people of those States are as brave and as resolute as we are and more than five times as numerous and more than five times as well armed; and, before we trample their friendship under our feet and send to them the fierce shout of war across the narrow stream that divides us and them, we certainly may, without exposing ourselves to any just imputation of cowardice, sit down calmly and count the cost. We can shut our eyes convulsively if we will, but we had better have the moral courage to look at things as they are and as they must be. At the end of one month after our going into the Southern Confederacy and thus adopting its declaration of war against the United States, swarms of armed men will be poured in upon us along our whole line, and, even though every man of us were equal to the best of the three hundred Spartans at Thermopylæ, all our cities and towns and villages and farmhouses and fields will be one broad scene of blood and ruin and desolation. Our whole land will be as if a rain of fire and brimstone had fallen upon it from Heaven. What would be more easy for the men on the Indiana shore, if we choose to make them our enemies, than to destroy Louisville, unarmed Louisville, in three hours, with a battery throwing shell and hot shot? And do we not all know, that, in such a war between neighbors as this would be, reciprocal injuries and outrages, magnified and distorted by Rumor's myriad tongues, would very soon provoke both parties to do their worst? And pray with what amount of complacency would those of our merchants, who now want disunion for the sake of Southern trade, regard the success of their patriotic labors when our city should be reduced to ashes or made the headquarters of a hostile and ferocious enemy?

Silly and blustering people may try to convince themselves that it would be unworthy of their boasted chivalry, in determining upon their course of action, to take any account whatever of peril to their persons or their property, but, if our men care nothing for themselves, should they not, as human beings, care something for their mothers, and wives, and sisters, and daughters? Is the fact that they are or pretend to be reckless as to what happens to themselves any reason why they should madly bring down utter misery and wretchedness upon the helpless beings confided to their care? If a fellow is burning to exhibit his personal chivalry, can't he manage to make the exhibition without trying to involve a whole population of all ages and both sexes in the miserable consequences?

The Kentuckians will fight, in a good cause, against all necessary odds, but we hope that they are not prepared to rush like lunatics into a tremendously unequal war against their neighbors when the path of duty is plain and straight before them, and when the path of duty is the path of *safety*, of honor, of prosperity.

☞There is getting to be a very bad condition of things upon the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. We all remember, that, a few nights ago, a steamer having been despatched here that powder and provisions, consigned to persons at Memphis and Little Rock, had been stopped at Cincinnati, a large crowd in this city rushed with loaded cannon toward the river bank, without waiting for either explanation or confirmation of facts, and were with great difficulty prevented from firing upon a Cincinnati or Pittsburg boat said to be coming up with arms on board. About the same time, a false rumor having been set afloat in regard to the overhauling of a boat at Evansville, large numbers of people in Henderson and Owensboro became furiously excited and made all their arrangements to sack or burn Evansville, and would have attempted to do so but for a timely contradiction of the rumor. And now a heavy battery is planted at Memphis to bring to passing boats, and the last intelligence is, that, on account no doubt of the alleged seizure and confiscation of certain articles at Cincinnati, four boats, bound up the river from New Orleans, are to be seized by the Memphis people.

When we consider the immense excitement of the populace at Memphis and Cincinnati and Madison and Vicksburg and Natchez and New Orleans, and all the other important places on the Ohio and the Mississippi, and when we reflect how very likely the mob in every city are, at a time like this, to commit rash and violent acts, and how certain every violent act is to provoke acts of greater violence, we can well understand the fearful perils that now threaten the navigation of our two great rivers. If the projected seizure has been or shall be made at Memphis, of course no more boats from Cincinnati or Pittsburg or any other non-slaveholding city on the Ohio will venture down the Mississippi, and there certainly seems to be strong ground for fear, that, even without any formal declaration of war, the batteries already planted, and those likely to be soon planted upon the shores of the rivers, will sweep navigation utterly away, no owners or captains of steamboats or steamboat freights having the hardihood to let their property run such a gauntlet.

There is at present no reason why all boats, whether bound up or down, should not be allowed to pass Louisville without molestation, nor is there any reason why Louisville boats should not pass uninterruptedly everywhere between Pittsburg and New Orleans, for Kentucky is on terms of peace and amity with all the nine other States bordering upon the rivers; but still the rash impulsiveness manifested by the crowd here upon the occasion we have referred to and the strong suspicions evidently entertained in the neighboring free States that there is a strong party in our city and State watching vigilantly for the promotion of the interests of the Confederate States, warn us that soon, very soon, notwithstanding the efforts of true and moderate men, our own important commerce upon the rivers will share the general and inevitable doom. This is indeed a sad and melancholy thought, but the public may as well familiarize themselves with it at once.

Was there ever such prosperity as our people enjoyed a few months ago? Was ever prosperity thrown so wantonly, so madly, so wickedly away?

☞Three or four hundred Kentuckians, mustered into the service of the Confederate States, started South yesterday from this city on the Nashville Railroad. We understand that they took with them twenty cases of muskets and several six-pounders. Now we ask in all earnestness where and how these muskets and cannons were obtained. Certainly they did not come from any other State than this. They must have been procured in Kentucky; and, if so, they were unquestionably a portion of the public property. Then who, what public functionary, furnished them to be sent out of the State and out of the United States for use in a war against the United States? What State officer, high or low, can have thus sided in robbing Kentucky of a portion of her very insufficient means of defence, at a time when Governor Magoffin and his friends, in their loud alarm cries, are comparatively defenceless the means of arming her by giving half a million of dollars to his Excellency unconditionally and without security?

Possibly Governor Magoffin can throw some light upon this matter. It looks dark enough now.

They intend the State shall secede; they assure us she will secede. When she does, she declares war against the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. She faces an enemy of five times her numbers. The battle-field will be right here in Kentucky; the danger will be here.—*Democrat.*

Yes, if Kentucky secedes, as all of the disunionists say she will, she declares war against the three adjacent non-slaveholding States, and faces an enemy of five times her numbers, and five times as well armed as herself; and the battle-field and the danger will be right here. And why is it, that, at such a time and under such circumstances, our fire-eaters, instead of staying in Kentucky, are hurrying off to the South—a thousand miles from the perilous frontier? Do they find, as danger becomes imminent in their homes, that their stomach for fight is a little less sharp-set than they thought it was?

THE LAST HOPE.—Tennessee, Missouri, and Kentucky, remaining firmly together, giving each other support in their neutrality, amidst a civil war which neither has aided in producing, affords the last, the only hope, of pacification or reconstruction. Their union affords the only standing ground for either a moral or physical fulcrum to work pacification or reconstruction. Let them take sides either way, and the civil war will be of indefinite duration. Neither of them is or can be placed in military preparation for embarking in the war. Every dictate of prudence coincides with every principle of patriotism in keeping them neutral.

☞Kentucky's first impression, very nearly universal among her citizens, was that the idea of disunion was a wild, unpatriotic, and insane idea. And have not all events and all reflections since confirmed and deepened in every dispassionate mind the first impression? Must not all candid persons see, from what is taking place throughout the country, that the consequences of disunion are certain to be even more terrible than the most devoted friends of the Union pictured them three months ago?

☞Gov. Magoffin sent his message for an extra session of the Legislature from the Galt House to the office of the Courier on Wednesday night, and was very, *very* anxious that no other paper here should know that such a document was coming out. What was the meaning of that anxiety, dear Governor? Was any particular harm done to your feelings and interests or the disunion party's feelings and interests by our discovery of the secret? If so, how can we make reparation?

☞When, with the vivid recollection of all that we said of John Bell during the Presidential canvass, we look at his present position and read the language he utters, we cannot but recall the striking advice given by some prudent sage—"Never praise a man till he is dead."

☞The United States Government's troops at Columbus are so numerous, that some of them, unable to get accommodations elsewhere, have made their quarters in the Lunatic Asylum. That's where their political leaders ought to have been some time ago.

☞We supported John Bell for the Presidency, and our neighbor of the Courier supported James Guthrie. And now we have got Guthrie and our neighbor has got Bell. Would you like to give us a few more such bargains, neighbor?

☞The editor of the Selma Reporter applies to us the term "crop-haired Puritan." Ah, Sir, you don't know the meaning of words; you think that because we are pure we are a "Puritan," and that because we have a fine crop of hair we are "crop-haired."

☞Our gallant neighbor of the Courier threatens, if Kentucky be invaded from Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, to meet our enemies at the river shore with pitchforks and *fists*. He evidently calculates upon *thrashing* them.

☞Why do the States of the Cotton Confederacy want Kentucky to join them? Is it on her account, or on their own? The question deserves her consideration.

Kentucky is for Southern rights to the death. *Courier.*

The death of what? Of herself, or of Southern rights?

☞In Pennsylvania and New York, Virginia money is eighty per cent. discount, and Maryland money a hundred.

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT.
Family Drug and Prescription Store
OF
MOZART HALL,
COR. OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON STS.
S. P. JAWES, Proprietor.
Gas Chloroform Administered

KEARSLEY CARTER. JAMES BUCHANAN.
CARTER & BUCHANAN,
DEALERS IN
Garden and Grass Seeds,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
a29 d&wtf

FOR SALE,
BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
COAL at much lower rates by
J. B. KELLOGG, Agent,
sept15 tf Near the corner of Third and Main.

DRAWINGS
OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY OF KENTUCKY.
R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.
CLASS 198, April 25, 1861.
57 69 8 30 31 62 55 46 9 32 71 53 34 23 19
CLASS 199, April 25, 1861.
30 50 16 49 18 73 5 15 65 66 71 70
A. D. ELLIS, Agent for R. France & Co.,
254 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
☞Drawings take place daily. Capital Prizes $6,000 to $70,000. Price of tickets $1 to $20. Circulars with schemes and full particulars sent free of charge by addressing R. FRANCE & CO.,
a29 Louisville, Ky.

ATTENTION!
All persons desirous of joining a Dragoon Company are requested to call at A. Maxwell's table, where they can obtain all information in relation to the organization. There will be a meeting held in the County Court room on SATURDAY, April 27, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organization.
N. B.—The Company will be mustered into the State Guard for the purpose of drill at any hour in the day that our services are required.
a26 d2*

TO LET,
A COTTAGE in Preston Valley, and ten acres of improved land—each, or together. Apply to W. H. WALKER,
In Preston Valley, or to
THOMAS SMITH,
apr25 d2* at Cornell & Bros., Main street.

BOARDING.
HALF a dozen gentlemen can be accommodated with board at MRS. WOOTEN'S, on center street, two doors north of Walnut.
a26 d3*

Wanted,
BY a widow lady, a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's house. Will go a short distance in the country. Any one with children need not apply. Address L. A., Louisville Postoffice.
a26 d1*

NOTICE
HAVING determined to withdraw from business, all persons having claims against us will please present them for payment.
a26 d3* A. D. HUNT & CO.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE—
10 shares Bank of Kentucky.
60 do Bank of Louisville.
TUCKER & CO., W 11 st.

NOTICE.
All able bodied Irishmen, who are desirous of enrolling their names as members of a Military Company now forming for the protection of the Union, are requested to meet at Shamrock Hall this evening at 8 o'clock, to attend a meeting of the organization.
By order of the Committee.
WM. MA GAN.

CANNEL COAL.
WE have just received a fresh supply of this truly celebrated article of Coal River Patoka Cannel Coal, the article needed for cooking and summer use. Leave your orders at Robb's old stand, on south side of Third, near Market, and southwest corner Brook and Market streets.
a3 d1tf OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR.

Strayed or Stolen,
On the night of the 3d inst., from Mt. Holly, a medium size, a little lame in the left leg, also one dark bay MULE, has a white spot on the chin among the hair, about 14 hands high.
A liberal reward will be paid on the return of the animals or for any information in regard to them by
H. MYERS,
a24 d3* Corner Jackson and Main sts.

Three Kentucky Farms for Sale
IN HARDIN CO., NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN.
Just in season. Hot for the country, where you can be free from noise and smoke until you can own a living and a home. No. 1, of 350 cres, well improved for building. 250 acres cleared, half that in timothy, 10 acres orchard, good springs and stock water, near a good church, grist-mill, &c. No. 2, of 200 acres, near the place above, in the same neighborhood, all cleared, never in the farm—price $7,500. These farms all within from two to three miles from Elizabethtown. Liberal terms of cash and time.
J. W. BRADLEY, Agent for Owner,
a24 d3t&w1* Opposite Court House.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of an order of the Jefferson County Court, I will sell, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the Court-House door, in the city of Louisville, on Monday, June 3d, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock,
THREE NEGRO MEN, viz:
Edward Kee, about 35 years of age, bright mulatto, straight hair, thin whiskers, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighing 160 lbs., eight 1/2 pock-marked, and small scar on left wrist.
Bill, 30 years of age, black smooth skin, 5 feet 6½ inches high, slender built, has a down look when spoken to and is rather intelligent, broad full face and beautiful set of teeth, small ear on right upper lip, near his nose, is my set and well made.
Peter is a mulatto boy, dark brown skin, 5 feet 10½ inches high, weighs 160 lbs., thin whiskers and mustache, slow pokes, high cheek bones, and thin visage.
These are slaves of the estate of Thomas Peter, and are closer to give bonds, with security, having force and effect of a replevin bond, for their safe and quick delivery.
J. WASH. DAVIS, S. J. C.
a21 d2w&td

Marshal's Sale.
J. H. Kellar } In Chancery.
James Clark, &c.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, on the 16th inst., or one of us, will, on Monday, April 29, 1861, about the hour of 12 M., at the public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door, in the city of Louisville, sell
ONE HACK AND TWO HORSES.
The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.
W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
a24 d2td THOS. A. MORGAN, Deputies.

Good Pasturing Wanted.
FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY-FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE.
Apply immediately to
J. H. DENNIS, S. 4TH L. & P. R. R.,
a24 d3t Corner of Twelfth and Main streets.

BOARDING.
A FEW persons can be accommodated with boarding (with or without rooms) at the northwest corner of Jefferson and Hancock streets.
a24 d1tf

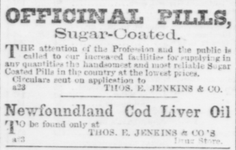
OFFICINAL PILLS,
Sugar-Coated.
THE attention of the Profession and the public is called to our increased facilities for supplying in any quantities the handsomest and most reliable Sugar Coated Pills in the country at the lowest prices.
Circulars sent on application to
a25 THOS. E. JENKINS & CO.

Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil
TO be found only at
THOS. E. JENKINS & CO'S
a23 Corner of Third and Walnut streets.

REMOVAL.
HULL & BROTHER,
Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR ESTABLISHMENT TO 431 Main street, near Fifth, over L. A. Clark's Wood Bedstore.
a24 d2

GREAT BARGAINS.
MRS. M. F. LEEDS would call the attention of the Ladies to her late fall purchase of elegant spring and Summer
Millinery Goods
LADIES, DRESS BONNETS, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and FANCY GOODS at GREAT BARGAINS for CASH.
☞Call soon at 114 Jefferson street, north side, between Fourth and Fifth.
a23 d2 MRS. M. F. LEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED PER ADAMS EXPRESS
100 French
ORGANDY ROBES,
Which cost $12 to import,
WHICH WE WILL SELL for $3 50;
ALSO
Bereges, Jaconets, Lawns,
&c., &c.,
FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE.
S. BARKER & CO.,
317 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.
a24 d3

Military Goods.

MAD. D. RUHL,
No. 227 Fourth st., next door to Mozart Hall,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
ALL MILITARY GOODS of every description, EPAULETTES, SWORDS, BELTS, BUGLES, PLUMES, TASSELS, STATE GUARD and U. S. BUTTONS, &c. All orders promptly filled and at short notice.
a24 d1tf

ELIXIR CINCHONÆ.
A most valuable Stomachic and Tonic
FOR SALE,
For removing grease, paint, &c.:
For sale by
THOS. E. JENKINS & CO., Chemists,
a13 Corner of Third and Walnut streets.

Commercial Bank of Kentucky.
FRANKFORT, March 28, 1861.
BANK NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of the Institution and Branches will be held at the Directors' room of the principal Bank, this place, on Monday, the 6th day of May next.
a2 dtd6may JAS. L. DALLAM, Cashier.

Home for Inebriates, Cleveland, O.
SUFFERERS from Alcohol or Opium, send for a circular.
a2 d1m&w1* T. T. BEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.,
LOUISVILLE, April 2, 1861.
SHIPPERS OF MERCHANDISE for places in any of the Southern Confederate States are notified that, in compliance with the laws of those States in regard to the same, all goods shipped to Louisville will be furnished an invoice duly sworn to, for all merchandise shipped by us, which invoice the consignee is required to exhibit before delivery.
Where goods are in more than one package, the packages should be numbered, and a remark on the invoice showing the contents of each package.
S. A. JONES, Agent.
a2 d1m

THE GEM OF THE SEASON,
As sung by Madame U. Vavan James and Mr. Adams, the great tenor, Mr. Adams, now with Madame Fabbri—THO' NOT SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR—from the German of R. Schartz, with English and German words, and embellished with an elegant lithographic title. Price only 25 cents.
Also—"STILL IN MY DREAMS," by Foley Hall, author of "Ever of Thee," with same lithographic title. 25 cents.
These are sons of Song, and selling rapidly. Call soon at the Central Music House, the Work of Person street.
a11 WM. McCAMBELL.

DRY GOODS
At Cost!
GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF
DRY GOODS
At Cost for Cash.
I WILL, ON FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861,
Offer my ENTIRE STOCK of
FANCY AND STAPLE
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
AT COST FOR CASH.
My stock embraces all articles usually found in a first-class house, from the richest and most expensive style of
DRESS GOODS
to the heaviest article of
PLANTATION CONSUMPTION.
All UNREASONABLE ARTICLES will be sold
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST!
I would call particular attention to my assortment of
White Goods,
Hosiery, and
Mourning Goods,
Which I believe will compare favorably with any other stock in the city, and which will be offered at
UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES
Country customers are respectfully solicited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to make it to the interest of every one to give me a call.
J. T. BERRY,
No. 2 Masonic Temple,
Jefferson, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts.
a26 d1

GREAT REDUCTION!
IN
DRY GOODS!
AT
JOHNSON & KIMBALL'S.
We will offer, from this date, our
ENTIRE STOCK
OF
Fancy Dry Goods
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN LOUISVILLE.
OUR STOCK IS LARGE AND NEW.
Having just returned from the Eastern cities, we can offer
Superior Inducements
To those who will favor us with a call.
JOHNSON & KIMBALL,
Corner Fourth and Jeff'rson streets,
a26 dd Masonic Temple.

REMOVAL.
I HAVE REMOVED FROM MAIN STREET TO NO. 319 FOURTH STREET,
between Main and Market streets, where I would be pleased to receive my old friends and customers. I am again prepared to manufacture
GILT WORK
In all its branches, and will keep

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 8 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago Express.....6:30 A. M.
Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express.....12:40 P. M.
Cincinnati and Chicago Night Express.....12:40 A. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Monday, April 15, 1861, trains will leave New Albany as follows:

St. Louis and Chicago Express Mail.....7:20 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express.....7:45 P. M.
Through Accommodation.....6:30 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

Louisville Express.....4:30 A. M.
Accommodation.....12:15 P. M.
Louisville Mail.....7:40 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at.....6:30 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2 at.....2:10 P. M.
Accommodation Train at.....5:45 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Nashville and Memphis Mail Daily...12:00 Noon.
Nashville and Memphis Express (Saturday only).....12:00 Night.
Lebanon Accommodation.....7:30 A. M.
Bardstown, Fllizabethtown, Lincoln Log Train.....2:30 P. M.

THE NEWS BY STEAMBOAT.—General Beauregard, it is rumored, has given notice to the President to remove the women and children from Washington before Saturday.

The foreign news is important. Difficulties were pending between France and England.

Notice was given in the House of Commons that a move would be made to decline the expression of any opinion on the new American Confederacy unless security was given for the suppression of the slave trade.

The American Minister at Rome has been insulted.

The rumored news of the marching of troops North from Charleston is confirmed.

The fleet sent to supply Fort Sumpter have returned to Washington and are reported in Chesapeake Bay.

The Norfolk fire only partly destroyed the vessels lying there.

The Legislature of Michigan has been called to hold an extra session.

Kentucky money is discredited at Cincinnati.

The Tennessee Legislature went into secret session yesterday.

A rumor is credited at Portsmouth, Va., to the effect that Pickens had been taken, with a loss of 2,500 men.

A synopsis of Gov. Morton's message to the Indiana Legislature is given in the despatches.

Gov. Hicks has convened the Maryland Legislature to meet to-day.

☞It is understood that Governor Magoffin has made a proposition to the Governors of the Border States to hold a conference which it is hoped will agree upon such terms of compromise as will be accepted by the two sections of the country.

RETURN OF VISITORS TO CINCINNATI.—The delegation of Louisville Councilmen and citizens to Cincinnati returned last evening by the steamer Telegraph. As will be remembered, they were delegated to confer with the officials and business men of Cincinnati in reference to the business and social relations of the two cities. Their mission, to the number of twelve or fifteen gentlemen, were most cordially received both at Madison and Cincinnati, and are encouraged and gratified with the result of their visit. They have assurances from the highest sources, official and otherwise, that it is the desire of all good men in Madison and in Cincinnati that the intimate trade between the three cities shall remain undisturbed. Their guests in Cincinnati regretted the recent acts of irresponsible persons by which in some instances the channel of business between the two points had been interrupted, and the Louisville delegation feel confident that legitimate trade will suffer no embarrassments in future. As the best evidence of the sincerity of our Cincinnati brethren, a considerable shipment of provisions consigned to a Louisville house, which had been temporarily detained there, was at once sent forward to the consignees in this city. Indeed, from the representations made to us by the Louisville delegation, we do not doubt that the community of feeling and interest which has heretofore existed between Cincinnati, Madison, and Louisville has not only been fully restored, but that it will be heartily cherished in future, in spite of the cruel designs of reckless and blasphemous politicians.

THE NATIONAL BLUES.—This gallant company, under the command of Capt. A. L. Symmes, held a business meeting on Wednesday evening, at which it was resolved to appoint a committee to solicit subscriptions to aid the company in the purchase of blankets and other necessary camp equipage. The history of this company is somewhat interesting, the members having on all occasions evinced an independence of character altogether worthy of gallant soldiers. The corps has been organized a period of three years, the members have turned out promptly on all proper occasions, furnishing their own uniforms, properties, and arms, and have never, we believe, received a gratuitous favor from our citizens, while other military organizations have been the constant recipients of splendid donations. There is no more efficient corps than the National Blues, and we trust our citizens will exhibit their appreciation of the services at that important arm of the public defence by at once responding liberally to the reasonable call which will be made upon them for material aid.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.—We should like to get up a recruiting spirit in favor of Miss Maggie's benefit to-night, and enlist a regiment to salute her, and give her aid and comfort. Who will take upon themselves the task to-day of drumming up volunteers for the evening's campaign? We owe allegience and fealty to this young lady. As a charming woman and a most pleasing actress, and no wonder that she has never yet entered into a united state with some lucky confederate. Her bill to night is the admirable drama of Fanchon the Cricket, and the sparkling comedietta of Antony and Cleopatra. Turn out at the call of the roll at eight o'clock this evening.

FLAG-RAISING AT JEFFERSONVILLE. — The American flag was hoisted in the Public Square at Jeffersonville yesterday afternoon, in the presence of several thousand men, women, and children. At a signal during an address by the Hon. James G. Reed, the banner was hoisted amid the firing of cannon and enthusiastic cheering. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. C. L. Dunham, Dr. N. Field, and J. W. Ray, Esq., and various national anthems, including the Star-Spangled Banner and the Red, White and Blue, were sung by the multitude, the ladies adding the charm of their voices.

THE COUNCIL GUARDS.—Another new company was organized in the First Ward last evening, by the election of the following officers: Jesse Ruble, Captain; T. M. Hughes, First Lieutenant; Wm. Cummins, Second Lieutenant; H. C. Matthews, Third Lieutenant; C. A. Olmstead, Ensign; J. Sullivan, Orderly Sergeant; Bernard Nadel, Second Sergeant; A. F. Kelly, Third Sergeant; Wm. Harris, Fourth Sergeant; Thos. Welford, First Corporal; Jas. Maxey, Second Corporal; L. W. Young, Third Corporal; Clark Sharp, Fourth Corporal; F. Hodgkins, Secretary.

STEAM ENGINE SUNK.—We learn from the Jeffersonville Democrat that during the high wind, on Tuesday, the Charley Miller attempted to tow a large engine for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad over the river on a flat belonging to the railroad company, and when about the middle of the river, the flat-boat broke in two near the center, sinking the engine. Our ferrymen and others advised against attempting the trip during the rough state of the river, but it was of no avail. The engine can be raised when the river falls.

☞The Mounted Home Guard have elected the following officers: Isaac Caldwell, Captain; C. S. Tucker, 1st Lieutenant; H. Dant, 2d Lieutenant; S. A. Hartwell, 3d Lieutenant; A. Maxwell, Orderly Sergeant; J. A. Preston, 1st Sergeant; Dr. N. Green, 2d Sergeant; Geo. Meadows, 3d Sergeant; S. A. Jones, 4th Sergeant; J. B. Mellwain, 1st Corporal; Geo. Brolston, 2d Corporal; E. L. Huffman, 3d Corporal; Zach. M. Sherley, 4th Corporal.

DEPARTURE OF SOLDIERS.—Three or four companies of soldiers, destined for service in the Southern Confederacy, left this city for Nashville by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad last evening, destined for Virginia. A large lot of arms, including four cannons and twenty boxes muskets, were also sent forward last evening by the Louisville and Nashville road.

A REFRACTORY NEGRO.—While Dr. Oldham Ross, of the county, was in the act of chastising an unruly negro man yesterday morning, he was assaulted by the negro, who used a heavy club. The Doctor avoided the negroe's blow, and attacked him with a small knife, inflicting some trifling wounds. The negro was then subdued, brought to the city, and confined in jail.

ACCIDENT TO A SOLDIER.—Just before the departure of Capt. John D. Pope's company for Nashville yesterday, Lawrence Isert, the Second Sergeant of the company, met with an accident which will detain him for some time from the field of glory. By some mishap his pistol was discharged, the ball passing quite through his foot near the toes.

☞Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith will take a joint farewell benefit at the theatre to-morrow night, after which they will "recede" and go to Buffalo for a summer campaign. We hope the many friends of the beneficiaries and the large family of Smiths will all hold themselves ready to do honor to the occasion and give them a parting salute.

ANOTHER NEW COMPANY.—The Preston Greys, another new military company, were organized last evening, by the election of the following officers: Wm. Bell, Captain; John Gault, First Lieutenant; Jas. Chisolm, Second Lieutenant; and Wm. Irwin, Third Lieutenant.

BATTALION COLONEL.—At the election recently held by the Louisville Battalion, Major Thos. H. Hunt was elected Colonel. The promotion of the gallant Major has given universal satisfaction.

☞Trimble, the man charged with the inhuman outrage upon a little girl in Jeffersonville Saturday, has been committed for trial in default of $1,000 bond.

☞The beautiful and instructive Panopticon of the war will be exhibited at Woodward Hall, New Albany, this evening and for three evenings in succession.

☞John Foster Esq., the talented editor of the Gen[illegible] in the city.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Thursday, April 25.* Ann McGuire was bailed out of the Workhouse.

Anthony Heffner, stabbing C. Collins with intent to kill. Continued until to-morrow.

John Fenley, drunk and abusing his family. Bail in $100 for 3 months.

Catherine Sweeny, drunk and disorderly. Bail in $100 for two months.

Laurance Conley, killing Mary Conley, his wife. Continued until Saturday.

Thomas Snyder, passing counterfeit money. Continued until to-morrow.

James Clark, obtaining money under false pretences from Wm. Wunbrenner. Bail in $300 to answer a felony.

Henry Snyder and Chas. Snyder, disorderly conduct. Held to answer to-morrow.

THE TROOPS AT CAIRO.—The St. Louis Democrat, of Thursday, says advices from Cairo state that the people of that little city were taken all aback at the arrival of the troops by the Illinois Central Railroad. The troops took possession of the point at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and commenced planting their batteries. A detachment of two or three hundred men were sent up the railroad track a few miles to protect the bridges which were threatened by some of the populace. There is yet no positive information in reference to the designs of the Government in occupying this point with so large a command. Shippers in St. Louis Wednesday morning held off, but upon advices to the evening papers that Gov. Yates had given no instructions to seize shipments, the Memphis and Nashville packets were loaded down to the guards and hurriedly set sent. The insurance companies are charging double rates.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.—According to the latest official navy register the navy of the United States consists of ten ships-of-the-line, 10 frigates, 21 sloops-of-war, 3 brigs, 7 screw frigates, 6 first class steam screw sloops, 4 first class side-wheel steam sloops, 8 second class steam screw sloops, 9 third class steam, screw, and side-wheel sloops, and 2 steam screw tenders. Since the publication of this report several have been seized by the Southern Confederacy and five or six destroyed. The militia force of the United States, according to the latest returns received at the office of the Adjutant General, aggregate, officers and privates 3,070,987. Of this force 952,-208 men are mustered by the fifteen Southern States. The aggregate of officers and men of the regular army was 12,931.

LIFE AT PENSACOLA.—A letter from a military man to his friend in Atlanta, Ga., gives a stirring picture of things at Pensacola. He says: "Times are equally here. We have to sleep on our arms every night. Fort Pickens has about 2,500 troops within her walls. There are five war steamers lying back of the Island. We are now engaged in throwing up a sand battery, to be called the 'Gate City Battery.' Soldiering is a hard life. Hard work—hard bacon and hard crackers. My hands are blistered badly. Anytime to fish yet. Plenty oysters at forty cents a hundred. Martial law was declared here to-day, and everybody notified to take up arms immediately or leave. *Nothing to drink here at all.*"

TRAGIC AFFAIR AT PARIS, TENN.—The Memphis Avalanche learns through a gentleman who arrived from Paris, Tenn., that Emerson Etheridge went to that place with the intention of delivering a speech. He was met at the edge of the town by a committee of gentlemen, who told him he could not speak in Paris. Etheridge entered the place, however, and a difficulty ensued, during which one of his friends was instantly killed, and another was fatally wounded and has since died. The informant could not give the names of the parties. Etheridge did not speak in Paris.

CONSCRIPTS FOR THE CONFEDERACY.—The Central Kentuckian states that Mr. J. H. Kirk, a citizen of Marion county, received a summons a few days ago to appear before a court martial in Mississippi. Mr. Kirk has been selling stock for several years in Mississippi. Recently when that State began enrolling the militia, but not being desirous of fighting in the Confederate army, refused and came home, for which disobedience he has been summoned as above stated.

☞Free negroes wishing to take up their residence in St. Louis, are put to a great deal of trouble in getting their license. The negroes are obliged to procure a white citizen to go their security for good behavior, and when they fail to do so are fined and run out of the State.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.—Lawrence Conley, a native of Ireland, was arraigned before Judge Johnston yesterday on the charge of causing the death of his wife by strangulation on Tuesday last. In the absence of witnesses, the case was continued until Saturday.

☞The Glenville Stock Fair will be held on Thursday, May 30, at which premiums will be offered for hogs, sheep, jacks and jennets, cattle, horsemanship, horses, saddle horses, and buggy horses.

☞Mr. J. L. Ray will address the people of Shelby at Simpsonville on Saturday, April 27th, and Fisherville on Monday the 29th, and at Flat Rock on Tuesday the 30th. Speaking to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

POLITICS AND CROPS IN CHRISTIAN.—An esteemed correspondent in Christian county, under date of the 22d, assures us that we may set down Christian county for the Union by a clear majority. Alluding to the crops he says:

I am now fifty-two years old and was born and raised in this county in sight of Hopkinsville, and I never have seen such a crop of wheat grown out of the earth as at present one. The only fear I have of the crop is that all the rust in the wheat will fall before it ripens. We had quite a frost on Friday night, but nothing is seriously damaged by it. The peach crop bids fair to bean abundant one.

EXCITEMENT IN MEMPHIS—STEAMBOATS FORBIDDEN TO PASS.—The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday has the following special despatch from Memphis, dated the 24th:

The excitement in this city is at a high pitch. Volunteers are enlisting for the Southern army. Business is almost entirely suspended. Barracks are erected, and no steamers will be permitted to pass up or down. There are four boats coming up from New Orleans, which will be seized, viz: the Natchez, Queen of the West, Ohio Belle, and Westmoreland.

THE PRIVATEERING BUSINESS.—The New Orleans Crescent learns that there are two large and fast-sailing schooners fitting out at that city for the privateering business. The Crescent says:

Mr. Walter H. Peters, notary public, No. 50 Camp street, has on hand blank forms for parties desirous of obtaining letters of marque and reprisal from the Confederate Government, which he will furnish to all who may desire them.

There is considerable talent in this region with a view to privateering. The Algerine Sewsloop of Saturday says:

"There is much activity just now in looking out for suitable vessels for privateering. Our shipbuilders have been kept busy in examining and planning suitable additions, alterations and repairs to several first-class vessels. The old salts say there will be a full call for fighting volunteers for this service, as thousands are now eagerly watching for the signal."

[For the *Louisville Journal.*]

MEETING ON THE STEAMER TELEGRAPH.

At a meeting of the delegates and passengers on the steamer Telegraph, from Cincinnati to Louisville and back, Mayor Crawford was called to the chair, and W. A. Duckwall was appointed Secretary. On motion it was resolved that the thanks of the delegates be given to Capt. Reuben Shirley, the President of the line, and to Capt. Hilbreth, the commander, and the officers of the boat for their polite attention to the guests of the Telegraph and the handsome entertainment provided for us. We take occasion further to acknowledge our thanks for the patriotic endeavors of Capt. Shirley, who has done all in his power to preserve the social and commercial relations which exist between the citizens of Louisville and Cincinnati, and in the future, in spite of the cruel designs of reckless and blasphemous politicians, we feel confident that the same will be maintained.

THOS. H. CRAWFORD, Mayor.
W. A. DUCKWALL, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Recent events are of so startling a character as to render it imperatively necessary that the Legislature of Kentucky be again convened in extraordinary session. It is now apparent that the most formidable preparations are being resorted to by the Government at Washington to prosecute a war upon an extended scale with the seceded States. Already large sums of money and supplies of men are being raised in the Northern States for that purpose. The tread of armies is the response which is being made to the measures of pacification which are being discussed before our people, whilst to this end must we are comparatively in a defenceless attitude.

Whatever else should be done, it is, in my judgement, the duty of Kentucky, without delay to place herself in a complete position for defence. The causes for apprehension are now certainly grave enough to impel every Kentuckian to demand that this be done, and to require of the Legislature of the State such additional action as may be necessary for the general welfare. To this end I now call upon the members of the General Assembly to convene at the Capitol, in Frankfort, on the 6th of May, 1861.

In testimony whereof I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at the city of Frankfort the 24th day of April, 1861, and in the sixty-ninth year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor.
THOS. B. MONROE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

DANVILLE, April 23, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Gov. Crittenden addressed an immense assemblage of the people of Garrard county on yesterday. I never witnessed a more enthusiastic and decided expression of patriotic devotion to the Union. The determination in Garrard is almost unanimous for Kentucky maintaining a neutral position, and not involving her people in war.

At the instance of some of the Union men of Lincoln county, Gov. Crittenden spoke at Stanford to-day to a large and intelligent audience. In Lincoln county the devotion to the stars and stripes is determined and almost universal. Gov. Crittenden spoke with tremendous power and all who heard him are convinced that our safety is neutrality, taking sides with neither party in this civil strife now raging in our land, but keeping aloof from the war and urging peace on both sides and pledging to war our distracted country and restore peace to the land. The venerable statesman of Kentucky is doing glorious service in the cause of his country. He was welcomed to this place by a great procession of the people, and beneath the stars and stripes floating over our town. Capt. Speed S. Fry received him in a happy and patriotic address, thanking him for his great services to his country, &c., to which Gov. Crittenden replied and spoke words of cheer to the vast crowd. He speaks to the people here on to-morrow, and on the next day at Harrodsburg.

If the Union sentiment prevails elsewhere as it does in these central counties, and as all accounts from the mountains assure us it does there, the Union ticket, led by Crittenden, Guthrie, and their compatriots, will carry on the first Saturday in May by from 40,000 to 60,000 majority. The people are aroused to their own preservation. I believe they will pronounce for neutrality and peace, and against disunion and war by a tremendous majority.

Yours, truly, T.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. DIX. AT THE UNION MEETING IN NEW YORK LAST THURSDAY NIGHT.

On being called unanimously to the chair, Mr. Dix said:

Fellow-citizens: We have met together to express our determination to uphold the authority of the Government, and to maintain inviolate the honor of the country. The circumstances under which we are assembled are calculated to fill every patriotic heart with concern. Fort he first time in our day civil strife has broken out in the bosom of our prosperous and happy country and has been pushed by unscrupulous men to the extremity of war and bloodshed. With no provocation whatever, from the Federal Government, they have turned their arms in fraternal hatred against it, even when it was administered by those who were actuated by the most friendly disposition towards them. But I do not doubt that all such considerations are inappropriate to the hour. The time for action has come. Practical issues are upon us, to be dealt with under a just sen e of the responsibilities they have brought with them. The Constitution of the United States has been spurned and repudiated. The authority of the Government has been resisted by military force. The flag of the Union has been insulted, and in more than one instance pulled down, and even trampled under foot. Most of us were born, and all of us have lived, in prosperity and peace under the protection of the Constitution; we have regarded our allegiance to the Union as second only to our religion in the sanctity of its obligation; and we have venerated the national flag, under which Washington and Jackson, and the host of gallant men who were their companions in arms, or who followed in their footsteps, achieved undying honors for themselves and their country. [Enthusiastic applause.] We should be less than men if we could look with indifference upon what is going on, and we hold it dear. There is no justification for the course of the Confederate States in overturning within their limits the authority of the Federal Government. They have no excuse for it. This is no time for elaborate argument. Let me say in a word, that no respectable defence of the right of secession has ever fallen under my notice. No man contends that there is any warrant for it in the Constitution. There is but one way for a State to go out of the Union—the way in which all came in—by the concurrence of the common authority. In no other manner can the mischiefs of separation be agreed on. [We don't want to separate.] Whatever preliminary action there may be, it must come to this conclusion at last. It is an omitted case in our political compact. The framers of the Constitution did not contemplate the dissolution of the Union. They framed the Government for themselves and their posterity. The repudiation of its authority by one of its members was not foreseen or provided for. It is a case which cannot be reached by the provisions created in Congress or in the Executive; and the States are necessarily remitted to the exercise of their united sovereignty, for a solution of a problem which concerns the existence of all. It was for this reason that a committee of which I was chairman, in an address to our Southern brethren, adopted at a meeting in Pine street, in December last, recommended that the States should meet together for consultation, and if they could not settle their difficulties amicably and honorably, that they should then arrange the terms of separation, and save the country from the horrors of civil war. We implored them to pause, in order to give us time for an effort to restore harmony and fraternal feeling. We appealed to them in language of entreaty, which would have been humiliating if it had not been addressed to brethren. We were answered after such delay as to show that the answer had been long in preparation. To this appeal, enforced by the concurrence of eminent citizens of this State, who had always been the most strenuous advocates of Southern rights, the decision to which it was addressed responded by setting the authority of the Union at defiance, by seizing the public forts and arsenals, by seducing Federal officers from their allegiance, and, in one instance, by confiscating the treasure of the Government. For months these outrages were submitted to with no effort on the part of the Government to resent or punish them, in the hope that under the guidance of better counsels, those who committed them would return to their allegiance. This forbearance, unexampled in the history of Nations, and falsely interpreted into a pusillanimous surrender of its authority by the Federal Government, had only the effect of invigorating the spirit of resistance, until at last the slender force in Fort Sumpter was attacked—some 6,000 or 7,000 men against 100—and compelled, after a heroic resistance, to surrender. [Cheers.] But, until then, let us remember that nothing could be more disgraceful, more humilliating, and so disreputable to us all as to see the common Government overthrown or its legitimate authority successfully resisted. Let us, then, rally, with one heart, to its support. I believe it will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the preservation of the great interests confided to it. There is no choice left but to acquiesce in its surrender to revolutionary leaders, or to give it the means it needs for defence. It is a time for action, and for the assertion of its authority, holding it responsible for their legitimate use. Fellow-citizens, we stand before the statue of the father of his country. The flag of the Union, which floats over it, long above him when he presided over the Convention by which the Constitution was framed. The great work of his life has been rejected, and the banner by which his labors were consecrated has been trampled in the dust. Of the inanimate bronze in which the sculptor has shaped his image could be changed into the living form which led the armies of the Revolution to victory, he would command us, in the name of the hosts of patriots and gallant soldiers who have gone before, to strike for the defence of the Union and the Constitution.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

HOPKINSVILLE, April 20, 1861.

DEAR SIRS: You will please excuse my weakness, if it is a weakness, to love one's country, and show a willingness to contribute a mite to avert the awful calamities overhanging us. I have been reflecting for a few days past in seriously upon the condition of my dear country, and have been led to believe that we have some individual among us equal to the crisis; some patriot having the confidence of both the North and South, who could, by an appeal to the authorities, obtain a suspension of hostilities, and in the spirit of a true patriot, make a visit to Montgomery, Alabama, and make an adjustment, and pledge the North to endorse it. I have confidence in the North that it would endorse whatever might be characterised by wisdom and patriotism. Is not Mr. Crittenden the man, or is Mr. Everett, or who is the man? If there is anything in this suggestion, please give it shape and form. Perhaps, if perhaps Mr. Guthrie is the man. I am an obscure farmer, and only desire my country's peace and prosperity. My dear sirs, I believe you and Mr. C. can save and restore the country, especially if you are not known to be acting in the matter. Send for him or go and see him without delay, or Mr. Guthrie, if he is the man. I am only a subscriber to the Journal for many years. This is not for publication, of course; in fact I fear it will only amuse you; but, sirs, I would exhort you to make the effort in some noble one promising better results. I wish I could see and have the ear of Messrs. Crittenden and Guthrie for an hour only. I am not a politician, for God's sake, make some effort in concert with Messrs. C. and G. I am not accustomed to writing. My unflinching patriotism entitles me to a response from you.

Yours, very respectfully,
BEN. S. CAMPBELL.

DANVILLE, April 23, 1861.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

The Hon. John J. Crittenden arrived this evening from Stanford, at which place he spoke to-day. He was met out about a mile from town by a large procession of footmen and carriages filled with the gentler sex. The stars and stripes could be seen floating at a dozen different places along the procession. When they arrived in town they were greeted by loud and long cheers. The drum and fife, with the "anvil artillery," sounded their welcome to the patriot of his country. The procession proceeded through Main street and halted under the American flag, which waves in majesty over our town, where Judge Fry in a very appropriate speech received and welcomed the old Hero, to which he replied in a brief and elegant manner. He will speak in this place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and you may depend he will have a host to hear him. Our town and county will give an overwhelming majority for the Union at our May election. Stand still, take no part unle s fore d.

A UNION MAN

Who served his country in the Mexican War.

☞The following letter from the City of New York, though not intended for publication, describes public feeling there so vividly that we cannot refrain from giving it publicity:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

NEW YORK, April 20, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have never seen yesterday equaled for enthusiasm and terrible earnestness in this city. There is not a man, however, who has the least idea of doing anything to coerce the South. The feeling that has been aroused began in the aggression of the Southern Confederacy and the threatened invasion and seizure of Washington, which the North now as one man are determined shall be defended and held against whatever force shall be arrayed against it. The late proclamation of President Davis that he will grant letters of marque has kindled additional excitement, and hence the Government will attempt the blockade of leading Southern ports.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel seems to be the grand evening rallying ground or rendezvous for the people, and the scene of last evening, as the news came that the mob at Baltimore had killed some of the troops in route to the Capital, beggars description. It was also rumored that John Mi nor Botts had been hung in Virginia by the secessionists; and such howling and yelling, after the first fearful sil nce of the surging masses, I need not attempt to repeat.

The ovation to the 7th regiment as they passed down Broadway was overwhelming and glorious, but not without a tinge of sadness, for in many of the buildings where mothers and sisters were congregated to take a farewell look, were tearful eyes and sorrowful hearts. The men went cheerfully, and with firm, determined tread, resolved to uphold and honor the stars and stripes, which can—pied the streets through which they marched. From almost every building floated either the beautiful flag and thousands were waving in the hands of fair women and children who lined the windows of the buildings on the line of march.

The news from Louisville gladdens thousands of hearts, and they respond amen to the resolutions passed at the meeting at which Guthrie, Nicholas and others spoke. Every loyal man, it is here and everywhere in the North that politics and parties *are ignored and unmentioned.* It is not to support Lincoln and his Cabinet, but to *save and protect* and *honor* and *defend* the proudest and most glorious government and country that history records, that the people are rising. *Only this.*

It is true that A. T. Stewart offers the Government $1,000,000 himself; that young men and old men who have gone and are going have their signatures attached to their names, as if they were here, till they return, (of whom alas! many, very many, never will,) and their families supported.

Stocks have fallen at a fearful rate. No impression has been made on Kentucky's of consequence till yesterday. Went you please advise me at once if Kentucky will stand by and with the North, and what you think, under any circumstances, of her ability to pay the interest; and what you think of them as an investment. Don't fail. I have thus given you a few items, and will be glad to hear fully from you as you have leisure.

MILLARD FILLMORE'S SPEECH AT BUFFALO.—The following is the speech of Mr. Fillmore at Buffalo, on the 14th:

Fellow-citizens: It is many years since I have had the pleasure of addressing, and I never intended to attend another. I have long since ceased to be a partisan or politician, in the ordinary acceptation of the terms, but I have not ceased to be a patriot, and cooperate in all institutions, to take a just pride in its prosperity and glory, and to tremble with anxiety when I see all that is dear to me in danger. The most important question, and save the country from the horrors of civil war. We implored them to pause, in order to give us time for an effort to restore harmony and fraternal feeling. We appealed to them in language of entreaty, which would have been humiliating if it had not been addressed to brethren. We were answered after such delay as to show that the answer had been long in preparation. To this appeal, enforced by the concurrence of eminent citizens of this State, who had always been the most strenuous advocates of Southern rights, the decision to which it was addressed responded by setting the authority of the Union at defiance, by seizing the public forts and arsenals, by seducing Federal officers from their allegiance, and, in one instance, by confiscating the treasure of the Government. For months these outrages were submitted to with no effort on the part of the Government to resent or punish them, in the hope that under the guidance of better counsels, those who committed them would return to their allegiance. This forbearance, unexampled in the history of Nations, and falsely interpreted into a pusillanimous surrender of its authority by the Federal Government, had only the effect of invigorating the spirit of resistance, until at last the slender force in Fort Sumpter was attacked—some 6,000 or 7,000 men against 100—and compelled, after a heroic resistance, to surrender. [Cheers.] But, until then, let us remember that nothing could be more disgraceful, more humilliating, and so disreputable to us all as to see the common Government overthrown or its legitimate authority successfully resisted. Let us, then, rally, with one heart, to its support. I believe it will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the preservation of the great interests confided to it. There is no choice left but to acquiesce in its surrender to revolutionary leaders, or to give it the means it needs for defence. It is a time for action, and for the assertion of its authority, holding it responsible for their legitimate use. Fellow-citizens, we stand before the statue of the father of his country. The flag of the Union, which floats over it, long above him when he presided over the Convention by which the Constitution was framed. The great work of his life has been rejected, and the banner by which his labors were consecrated has been trampled in the dust. Of the inanimate bronze in which the sculptor has shaped his image could be changed into the living form which led the armies of the Revolution to victory, he would command us, in the name of the hosts of patriots and gallant soldiers who have gone before, to strike for the defence of the Union and the Constitution.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞I suggest to the citizens of the county of Jefferson to form themselves into companies of mounted rifles for our home protection. Let each neighborhood form into a company of sixty or even one hundred each, elect their officers, and appoint their place of rendezvous, armed with the old fashioned rifle or shot guns, as they may elect or may have.

The preservation of order imperatively demands such an organization, and I trust the call will be responded to by all the citizens of the county.

COL. STEPHEN ORMSBY.

ATTENTION, HOME GUARDS.—An adjourned meeting of the company formed at the United States Hotel will meet this evening at half past seven o'clock in the county court room.

NOTICE.—The citizens of the Fourth Ward are hereby notified to meet to-night at the Kentucky Engine-house, for the purpose of forming a company of Home Guards. A full attendance is requested, as it is desired to complete the organization.

"WILL HE DO IT?" is the question propounded by every one who sees Jack Sheppard walking the plank at Graham's Hotel, on Fourth street. He has now been walking since Tuesday evening at six o'clock, without sleep or rest, his feet and legs are very much swelled, and he shuffles along as if he was almost "pegged out." Many bets have been offered that he can not accomplish the feat, but Jack thinks he will do it. Constant gouging will be necessary all day to day to keep him on his "pins."

☞S. Barker & Co., 317 Fourth street, have received by express this day and will be sold low, 600 dozen men's, women's and children's hose, half-hose, open work, and fancy hose; also 50 boxes silk mitts, 100 dozen ladies' gauntlets of all kinds, 100 dozen lisle and silk gloves, 100 dozen new kid gloves, 40 dozen colored skirts, all of which will be sold very low.

ap26 d2 S. BARKER & CO.

PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR BOILS.

BOSTON, June 23, 1854.

After suffering from *Boils*, some sixty in number, for a whole year, I find myself entirely relieved by the use of one bottle of Peruvian Syrup. I am fully convinced of its power to remove from the system any impurity, leaving the patient free from the *bad effects* so frequently realized.

C. B. PRATT,
President Union Life Ins. Co.

☞Peruvian Syrup is a solution of protoxide of iron, a new discovery in medicine, and strikes at the root of disease by producing *healthy blood*, the source of all vitality in the human organism.

For sale by all Druggists.

CARY & TALBOTT,
Agents, Louisville.

☞For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Hull & Co.'s, planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 tf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞Elrod's painted photographs are so fine and cheap, that every man, woman, and child can have one. Gallery, No. 409 Main street. a22 d6*

TO THE LADIES. — FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering at lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of—

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English barege checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz, percals and gingham, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambrics, table damasks, napkins, towels, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton sheeting. All of which will be sold low at

G. B. TABB'S,
m22 j&b Corner Fourth and Market sts.

NAILS! NAILS!! NAILS!!

JUST received per steamer Lindor 1,000 kegs Nails—as follows: 200 kegs 10 dy; 200 kegs 8 dy; 200 kegs 6 dy; 200 kegs 4 dy; 200 kegs 3 dy; 200 kegs 20 dy; 200 kegs 30 dy; 200 kegs 40 dy; 200 kegs 50 dy; 200 kegs 60 dy; 200 kegs 70 dy; 200 kegs 80 dy; 200 kegs 90 dy; 200 kegs 100 dy; 200 kegs 120 dy; 200 kegs 140 dy; 200 kegs 160 dy; 200 kegs 180 dy; 200 kegs 200 dy; 200 kegs 220 dy; 200 kegs 240 dy; 200 kegs 260 dy; 200 kegs 280 dy; 200 kegs 300 dy; 200 kegs 320 dy; 200 kegs 340 dy; 200 kegs 360 dy; 200 kegs 380 dy; 200 kegs 400 dy; 200 kegs 420 dy; 200 kegs 440 dy; 200 kegs 460 dy; 200 kegs 480 dy; 200 kegs 500 dy; 200 kegs 520 dy; 200 kegs 540 dy; 200 kegs 560 dy; 200 kegs 580 dy; 200 kegs 600 dy; 200 kegs 620 dy; 200 kegs 640 dy; 200 kegs 660 dy; 200 kegs 680 dy; 200 kegs 700 dy; 200 kegs 720 dy; 200 kegs 740 dy; 200 kegs 760 dy; 200 kegs 780 dy; 200 kegs 800 dy; 200 kegs 820 dy; 200 kegs 840 dy; 200 kegs 860 dy; 200 kegs 880 dy; 200 kegs 900 dy; 200 kegs 920 dy; 200 kegs 940 dy; 200 kegs 960 dy; 200 kegs 980 dy; 200 kegs 1000 dy; 200 kegs 1020 dy; 200 kegs 1040 dy; 200 kegs 1060 dy; 200 kegs 1080 dy; 200 kegs 1100 dy; 200 kegs 1120 dy; 200 kegs 1140 dy; 200 kegs 1160 dy; 200 kegs 1180 dy; 200 kegs 1200 dy; 200 kegs 1220 dy; 200 kegs 1240 dy; 200 kegs 1260 dy; 200 kegs 1280 dy; 200 kegs 1300 dy; 200 kegs 1320 dy; 200 kegs 1340 dy; 200 kegs 1360 dy; 200 kegs 1380 dy; 200 kegs 1400 dy; 200 kegs 1420 dy; 200 kegs 1440 dy; 200 kegs 1460 dy; 200 kegs 1480 dy; 200 kegs 1500 dy; 200 kegs 1520 dy; 200 kegs 1540 dy; 200 kegs 1560 dy; 200 kegs 1580 dy; 200 kegs 1600 dy; 200 kegs 1620 dy; 200 kegs 1640 dy; 200 kegs 1660 dy; 200 kegs 1680 dy; 200 kegs 1700 dy; 200 kegs 1720 dy; 200 kegs 1740 dy; 200 kegs 1760 dy; 200 kegs 1780 dy; 200 kegs 1800 dy; 200 kegs 1820 dy; 200 kegs 1840 dy; 200 kegs 1860 dy; 200 kegs 1880 dy; 200 kegs 1900 dy; 200 kegs 1920 dy; 200 kegs 1940 dy; 200 kegs 1960 dy; 200 kegs 1980 dy; 200 kegs 2000 dy; 200 kegs 2020 dy; 200 kegs 2040 dy; 200 kegs 2060 dy; 200 kegs 2080 dy; 200 kegs 2100 dy; 200 kegs 2120 dy; 200 kegs 2140 dy; 200 kegs 2160 dy; 200 kegs 2180 dy; 200 kegs 2200 dy; 200 kegs 2220 dy; 200 kegs 2240 dy; 200 kegs 2260 dy; 200 kegs 2280 dy; 200 kegs 2300 dy; 200 kegs 2320 dy; 200 kegs 2340 dy; 200 kegs 2360 dy; 200 kegs 2380 dy; 200 kegs 2400 dy; 200 kegs 2420 dy; 200 kegs 2440 dy; 200 kegs 2460 dy; 200 kegs 2480 dy; 200 kegs

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A SECESSIONIST.—One of the balls from Major Anderson's batteries passed through the iron roof of the floating battery, but was split into by the operation. The Charleston papers add that it also came very near splitting Ex Governor Manning's head, as he was standing close under the aperture that it made.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.—We clip the following from the local page of the Washington Star of Monday evening:

Yesterday morning the four warehouses along Water street, Georgetown, were placed under strong military guard by order of the Government. The Carrington Home Guard and Company A, Anderson Rifles, marched on board a schooner lay ing at the wharf loaded with barrels of flour, and about to be towed out into the stream. Carts and drays were employed during the day, and all night last night, in conveying the flour thus seized from Georgetown to the capitol, where it was stowed away for the use of troops stationed there.

On the arrival of the steamer George Page at Alexandria on her last down trip on Saturday night, she was seized by the Virginia authorities. Sometime during the night she attempted up and down the river. Her destination was not known. Yesterday morning we were informed that the Page proceeded down the river, and when opposite Fort Washington she was hailed to stop, by a shot across her bow. She paid no attention to the first hint, but at its repetition she came to at 9 o'clock, immediately under the guns of the Fort. Another report says the Page refused to heave to on being so filed, and that a shot was fired into her, which struck the water ahead of her, and was followed by another in the channel. Rumor says she had on board a battery for the other channel below Alexandria.

Telegraph to the President's House.—A telegraphic wire has been carried into the Executive mansion, connecting with the main lines to the various sections of the country.

Washington has been put in complete repair. It was reinforced last week, and is in command of Major Hackins, U. S. A. Guns have been mounted upon the summits of the walls, and to command the hill on the north, which is as high as the fort, and which is only two or three hundred yards distant,—safer intervening.

A Wicked Rumor.—A rumor got in circulation yesterday, to the effect that a body of men were engaged in mining under the Treasury building, for the purpose of blowing it up. This natural cause of fear, and the fact that four workmen, under Capt. Franklin, are drilling holes in the door jams, for the purpose of inserting iron bars for further security and protection.

The Michigan Theater last night was full for the present, the condition of affairs here just now not being favorable to theatricals.

Another company of Virginia cadets left Washington this morning with their families to go North, among them Mr. L. F. Clark and family, en route for Pennsylvania. Only three passengers were allowed to a car, and at Baltimore, many who arrived late, were unable to obtain passage, the three cars being packed full of people long before the train left.

Gen. Scott arrived in Baltimore on Friday and Saturday last on their way North, were sheyed d 680 and 686 each by steamer to New York.

THE GREAT VIRTUE OF AN "IF."—The N. Y. Historical Magazine brings out a curious fact in connection with the late visit of the Prince of Wales, accompanied as he was during a portion of his tour by the Marquis of Chandos in 1536, Parliament passed an act (28 Hen. VIII, v. 7) which owes its King power to dispose of the crown in case of failure of his own issue "by last will *signed by his own hand*."

A will was accordingly drawn up by Henry's direction under the authority of this statute, by which Edward, Mary and Elizabeth, the children of the heirs of his elder sister Margaret Tudor, queen of Scotland, and directed that the crown should descend to the heirs of his younger sister Mary. Henry at the time the will was drawn was unable to sign his name to the instrument, and had ordered public documents to be signed with a stamp by certain lords of his council.

This will was so signed, and therefore, although record of in Chancery upon proof that the signature was not made by the King's own hand as the parliamentary statute directed, the will was cancelled in Queen Mary's time. The will itself, however, is still in existence, and had it been held to be valid the Stuart dynasty could never have ascended the throne, and the way to the House of Orange and the Guelphs.

In that case the hebrihis to the throne of England would now be vested in the Marquis of Chandos, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Athol, and his father the Duke of Buckingham would be King. Again had the Stuarts not been cut off in the throne, Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, would be King of Great Britain and Ireland instead.

THE POST SEMPTER CORRESPONDENCE.—A gentleman who was on board the Baltic, which brought Maj r Anderson and his men from Fort Sumter, has come to this city, and has given out what he saw for the New York World. He says he had an interview with Major Anderson in his stateroom on the night of the 26th of April. When in speaking of the late troubles, he spoke very cautiously, and di not charge any one with wrong or deceit; but, said he: "I have all the correspondence on both sides in my trunk at the post, which, of course, are the property of my Government."

He says also that from his conversation he knows that Major Robert Anderson *can show a clean record*. He feels that there are those who would rather die than have *that* record published. It is to be hoped that the public may be permitted to read all the correspondence between the *last* and the *present* Administrations and the gallant Major, and then the public will respect him higher even than they do when at the present time.—*Columbus (O.) Journal.*

REMOVAL OF ARMS FROM THE ARSENAL TO THE CONSTITUTION.—*Washington, April 16.*—Owing to the severity of the storm prevailing here, the further shipment of the heavy forty-two pounder cannon from the battery at the Naval Academy to the practice ship Constitution was not resumed to-day, but as the storm abates and the sea calms the work will be resumed. The Constitution is now lying off the Academy wharf, shot, and shell now in the yard, and probably leave her wharf and lay off in the ship channel for the work of protecting the Naval Academy and gold be arms and ammunition from any attempt to take it.

ITEMS.

There are 40,000 Welsh people living in London.

The first instance of a Roman Catholic's ever having been made Recorder of Derry has recently occurred.

It is stated that a single pound sterling will suffice for the support of a Hindoo peasant for three months.

J. G. Kohl, a German traveler, has published a book, in which he says that Americans are the cleanest people in the world.

A grand salute was fired at Memphis, Tenn., on Thursday evening last in honor of the secession of Virginia.

The first gun was fired at Sumpter on Henry Clay's birthday, and the fort surrendered on Thomas Jefferson's birthday.

Six rifled cannon were sent from Richmond to Norfolk, Va., on Thursday to defend it.

Dr. Cheever has been lecturing at Liverpool on the present American crisis. His audience was not very numerous.

A genuine portrait of Shakspeare, taken from life by Burbage, is said to have been recently discovered in Stratford.

The Long Bridge was guarded last night by United States artillery and cavalry, in such a manner as that an enemy, in attempting to approach Washington by that route, would have to meet within a very short distance a large guard of United States infantry soldiers was also stationed near the same spot. An artillery gun was taken across the north draw, and a guard of 50 men to take the bridge, and sentries were posted far beyond.

The steamer St. Nicholas, night before last, was seized by the Government and hauled up at the wharf foot of Eleventh street. The National Guard Company A. Capt. Lloyd, has been placed in charge of her, and in performing the duty of guarding her, show that they understand fully the nature of the service required.

The Game Last Evening.—It is said that the forty guns heard from the direction of the boat last night were fired from the Virginia shore, some distance below Alexandria. The reports startled the female population here not a little, and brought them to their doors and windows, curious to know what was out.

A Washington dealer visited Alexandria Saturday no doubt for the purpose of purchasing a load of dray; but the merchants declined to sell any, on the pretext that they wanted all they had on hand to do it troops expected soon to be quartered here. By some of the Alexandria dealers he was told that Alexandria had no further use for Washington, and desired no intercourse with our citizens.

The Steam Tug Fanny Fitzing Up.—The steamer Mount Vernon, one of the four Potomac steamers sold it by the Government and taken around to the Navy Yard, is now being fitted up for the conveyance of several large guns, among which is a saucy-looking 82-pounder.

Flour.—There is a great demand for flour this morning, and the prices have gone up from $7 to $8 to $12, according to grade. Many of the merchants say they have none except for their own family use.

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In that case the hebrihis to the throne of England would now be vested in the Marquis of Chandos, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Athol, and his father the Duke of Buckingham would be King. Again had the Stuarts not been cut off in the throne, Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, would be King of Great Britain and Ireland instead.

THE POST SEMPTER CORRESPONDENCE.—A gentleman who was on board the Baltic, which brought Maj r Anderson and his men from Fort Sumter, has come to this city, and has given out what he saw for the New York World. He says he had an interview with Major Anderson in his stateroom on the night of the 26th of April. When in speaking of the late troubles, he spoke very cautiously, and di not charge any one with wrong or deceit; but, said he: "I have all the correspondence on both sides in my trunk at the post, which, of course, are the property of my Government."

He says also that from his conversation he knows that Major Robert Anderson *can show a clean record*. He feels that there are those who would rather die than have *that* record published. It is to be hoped that the public may be permitted to read all the correspondence between the *last* and the *present* Administrations and the gallant Major, and then the public will respect him higher even than they do when at the present time.—*Columbus (O.) Journal.*

REMOVAL OF ARMS FROM THE ARSENAL TO THE CONSTITUTION.—*Washington, April 16.*—Owing to the severity of the storm prevailing here, the further shipment of the heavy forty-two pounder cannon from the battery at the Naval Academy to the practice ship Constitution was not resumed to-day, but as the storm abates and the sea calms the work will be resumed. The Constitution is now lying off the Academy wharf, shot, and shell now in the yard, and probably leave her wharf and lay off in the ship channel for the work of protecting the Naval Academy and gold be arms and ammunition from any attempt to take it.

ITEMS.

There are 40,000 Welsh people living in London.

The first instance of a Roman Catholic's ever having been made Recorder of Derry has recently occurred.

It is stated that a single pound sterling will suffice for the support of a Hindoo peasant for three months.

J. G. Kohl, a German traveler, has published a book, in which he says that Americans are the cleanest people in the world.

A grand salute was fired at Memphis, Tenn., on Thursday evening last in honor of the secession of Virginia.

The first gun was fired at Sumpter on Henry Clay's birthday, and the fort surrendered on Thomas Jefferson's birthday.

Six rifled cannon were sent from Richmond to Norfolk, Va., on Thursday to defend it.

Dr. Cheever has been lecturing at Liverpool on the present American crisis. His audience was not very numerous.

A genuine portrait of Shakspeare, taken from life by Burbage, is said to have been recently discovered in Stratford.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THE ONLY ARTICLE WORTHY

UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE!!

AND

THE ONLY ONE HAVING

IMMENSE

HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND!

IT IS

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE!

See what a distinguished St. Louis Physician says of it:

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.

O. J. Wood, Esq.: Dear Sir: Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your hair Restorative, after a trial of five years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks' time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use occasionally, and at the present time, my hair has ever continued healthy, soft, and silvery, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not examine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, but I have been aware there are still a large number of even more wonderful cures, throughout the Union, I have accomplished my time in making the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, by exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug, saying that it had used it and others, but in every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had used your article, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half price, and then would have the article, advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize such a class of population, when in the right hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of these humbugs have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied your word for word, to speak of medical effects, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

Within the past five years, men and talked with more than two thousand persons who used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I say all of these myself, as your original piece of business here, but learned you were now living in New York.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN STRINGS, Perry county, Pa.,
February 1, 1861.

PROF. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I was induced, more than a year ago, to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of restoring the hair of my wife, but I met with it upon my head for years, and had never been able to procure any that was good to restoring it, although I had tried many preparations, until I saw your advertisement in a Harrisburg paper. Being there at the time, I called at Grow & Reinhart's drug store, and bought a bottle, and am now prepared to recommend it to universal use, for it has completely restored my head to a dandruff from my head, and an application since in two weeks longer it was entirely free of dandruff or other substances. I must also state that my hair had become quite white in places, and by the use of your preparation has been restored to its original color, and after the years of age, and although I have used two bottles of the Restorative, no one can have any knowledge of it, as I allow a few gray hairs to remain, in order to have my appearance respect with my age. My head is now of no trouble to me, in keeping it clean, &c., than at any time since I have been a child. I consider your preparation a great one, and although I do not like to recommend or sell, I consider it my duty to say so. You can use this, if you wish, in any shape you think proper, as it is worth anything to you.

Yours, &c. H. H. SITTER.

LISONIER, Noble co., Ind., Feb. 2, 1859.

Prof. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I was in the latter part of the year 1856, while attending the Methodist Conference of the School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling out rapidly, and that in the short space of six months the whole upper part of my head was almost entirely bereft of hair, and much of the remaining portion upon the sides and back part of my head. Soon after I became aware that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana my more casual acquaintance were apt to mistake me for a stranger, because of the change in my appearance as my more intimate acquaintance were apt to recognize me at once.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, both resulting in no benefit. I soon found that my hair could again be restored, I was finally induced to purchase one bottle, which, fortunately, is the latter part of the year 1857, and was induced to be recommended to me by a druggist as being the most reliable article of the kind in use. I was much pleased to find to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used over a dozen bottles of your Restorative, and as a result have a fine head of very soft hair, which no money can purchase.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful a article, I have recommended it to many of my friends and acquaintance, and am happy to testify to its virtues in every case, with like effect. Very respectfully, yours,

A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 30th, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—I here send you a statement that I think you are entitled to. My name is Mrs. Ann Hall, a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I commenced using your Hair Restorative in the early part of last year, my hair has been turning considerably gray, and was falling out entirely white, and very dull and unpleasant. I had seen a number or certificates of the very wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, but supposed them to be humbugs, as I had tried so many, and found not a single one to have any hair, if possible, restored to its original color and beauty. However, as it was a cloudy day's a beautiful thank. I concluded I would make the experiment, consequently went to the store and purchased one of your small bottles, at one dollar, and commenced using, following directions as nearly as I could. I soon discovered that my hair was ceasing to fall out, and the falling off in large quantities, was considerably thickened, and a fine growth of young hair appeared. I have continued to use it, till I have used three of your small bottles, and my head is covered with a fine head of hair, as gray as it had of dark brown or light brace hair as any man, or as I had in my youthful days, when a boy in the full vigor of health. I have no hesitancy in saying to you that your Restorative is the only article that I have ever found to restore gray hair to its natural color, and stop its